



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 6, 1929

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL
LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN
BY THE WAY
PHASES OF AGE-LONG STRUGGLE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL STEPS IN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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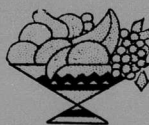
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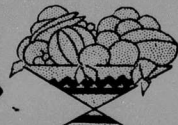
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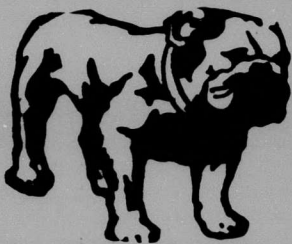
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1929

No. 45

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

Sacramento, November 26th and 27th.

On January 1, 1930, there will be opened in Berkeley a branch of the State Employment Agencies under a plan of co-operation that should bring good results. The State, the City of Berkeley, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, and members of the faculty of the University of California, have pooled their resources, to the end that the Agency will give the best service possible to those seeking work. There will be emphasis on placement. The financial cost will be divided between the State, the City, and the Chamber of Commerce. The industrial growth in West Berkeley, and the distance from the Agency in Oakland, justify the new branch.

There will be an opportunity in Berkeley to study unemployment from various angles, and the University authorities will be invited to investigate economic conditions at first hand.

The State Employment Agencies found positions for 18,144 men and women during October, an increase of 925 over the preceding month, and 286 more than in October of 1928. The number placed from July 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, was 219,391. The Lodi seasonal office closed on October 26th, and during seven weeks 728 workers secured employment.

The Age Barrier.

Few subjects have aroused more interest in the State than the survey of age limitations in industry. It is going to take several months to make this survey. Questionnaires have to be prepared, mailed, and the answers tabulated. Conferences and discussions are on the program. Federal, State and Municipal requirements before new employees are engaged will be ascertained. It will take time to present to California's citizens a study based on facts.

Both the Governor's office and the Department of Industrial Relations have received many plans, most of them original, for cutting the age-limit knot. One good citizen writes that there is nothing to the problem if only the subconscious mind is brought into play. The department is looking for that mind. An energetic friend in the South has started a "Fit at Fifty" society. One trouble here is that the man of 51 is liable to have a fit of his own.

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act requires each employer in California to either carry insurance with an authorized company or to secure from the Industrial Accident Commission permission to carry his own. On November 16, 1917, the commission decided that the minimum bond, or securities deposited, should be equal to \$20,000, each time a self-insurance application was approved. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of California resulted in confirmation of the Commission's ruling. On October 21, 1929, the Commission decided to increase the minimum to \$30,000.

The benefits under the State's compensation plan have been materially enlarged since 1917, both as to medical and surgical care and the weekly payment, as well as in other important respects. The minimum of 1917 is insufficient for 1929. It is possible that \$30,000 will be required to meet the obligations to a worker who is badly injured. In instances the Commissioner's records show that more than \$20,000 have been paid out for medical, surgical and hospital treatment for each case.

On November 14th there was held in San Francisco a meeting under the auspices of the Board of Health to consider safety precautions in the use of natural gas. Representatives were also present from the State Department of Public Health, the Industrial Accident Commission, the Railroad Commission, and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Down the Peninsula and in San Jose an odorizer is being used with the natural gas. In San Francisco, at the present time, some natural gas is being put through the retorts and used with the manufactured gas, the combination being called a reformed gas. The natural gas will not be used in San Francisco homes until about the first of next April, and there will be an odorizer used with it as a protective measure. A report is to be prepared for the San Francisco authorities.

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement collected \$96,308 during October for the men and women who completed their work but whose wages were withheld. There were 2,770 applicants during the month for this relief, and the average wage claim was \$55.22. The total complaints of labor law violations numbered 3,201.

The California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Division, shows an improvement in manufacturing employment and payroll conditions, comparing the October records with the same month last year. The Bulletin shows that 720 representative establishments employed 163,062 workers in October, 1928, while last month the employees totaled 170,314, an increase of 7,252, or 4.4 per cent. The weekly payroll for the month last year was \$4,898,338, while last month's payroll was \$5,254,303, an increase of \$355,965, or 7.2 per cent.

The recent Ribnik vs. McBride decision of the United States Supreme Court (48 Sup. Ct. 545), holding that a State cannot limit the fees charged by private employment agencies, seems to have had its repercussion in California. Never before have so many persons in California gone into the fee-charging employment agency business. Since April 1, 1929, the beginning of the current employment agency year, 372 employment agency licenses were issued by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. This number is 44, or 13 per cent, greater than the number licensed during the whole of the preceding employment agency year, which ended on March 31, 1929. The

license fees thus far collected have reached the total of \$28,440.

In the absence of legislation prohibiting the charging of exorbitant fees for jobs, public opinion should be aroused against those agencies which tax applicants for employment as high as one-third or one-half of a month's salary. Fair employers of labor should not, and will not, patronize this class of fee-charging employment agencies.

Inspections were made in factories operated by Chinese employers, with women and minor workers, by the Division of Industrial Welfare. Home work from these factories was also investigated and the homes visited where this work was being done. Shrimp picking was included as factory work. Thirty establishments employed 293 women and several minors under 16 years of age. In one shrimp-picking plant there were 24 minors. This investigation was similar to the one made in 1922 and the partial investigation of 1926. Manufacturing of cotton dresses for women and children showed the largest increase; there were 16 more factories making house dresses in 1929 than in 1922; (20 factories in 1929), and 154 more women employed (235 women in 1929).

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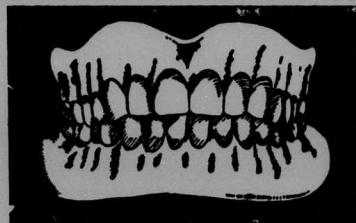
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LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN.

When is a day's work done? A new bulletin issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor shows that for the woman in industry throughout the country there are too many answers to this question. Apparently the meaning of "a day's work" depends both on the industry in which a woman works and the State in which she lives. The term has a very different connotation to the woman in California, which has been so progressive in enacting labor legislation for women as to make the 8-hour day almost universal, from that which it has for the woman forced to earn her daily bread in Alabama, Florida, Iowa, or West Virginia, States which have no hour laws for women workers.

As a boon to women whose day includes not only the factory or office job but multitudinous

home duties are the most outstanding achievements in the struggle for labor legislation for women—the 8-hour laws in 10 States and the 8½-hour laws in two States, discussed in the report. The 17 States with 9-hour laws, 18 States with 10-hour laws, and 5 States with 10¼, 10½, 11, and 12-hour laws, make a total of 43 States, when allowance is made for those States that fall into more than one-hour group, that can point to some hour regulations as more or less successful steps towards giving women workers fair play.

Indiana, with the law prohibiting the employment of women in manufacturing between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., reported as its one legal limitation to women's working hours is just a step removed from Alabama, Florida, Iowa, and West Virginia, in the matter of hour legislation. Indiana has but one other labor law for women, that forbidding the employment of women in mines.

Alabama at one time took a noteworthy step in regard to hour regulation for women workers, the report reveals, since as early as 1887 it passed a law limiting the hours of women working in any manufacturing or mechanical industry to eight a day. The repeal of this law in December, 1894, caused the State to slip from its position of leadership as the first State to pass an 8-hour law for women. An act forbidding the employment of women in mines and a law requiring proper accommodations "for sitting down and resting" for women clerks in stores now constitute the sum total of labor legislation for women in Alabama, according to the bulletin.

Florida, Iowa, and West Virginia, it appears, have at no time passed hour laws for women. Florida is unique in that it is shown to be the only State in the Union which has no labor legislation for women only, although it has a seating law applying to both men and women. Iowa has just one labor law for women, an act requiring the provision and maintenance of suitable seats when practicable for women in any mercantile or manufacturing industry. West Virginia is reported as having in effect now but two laws safeguarding its employed women. One prohibiting women from working in all mines having five or more employees, the other requiring the provision of a reasonable number of suitable seats for women working in factories, mercantile establishments, mills, or workshops.

The bulletin giving a comprehensive State-by-State summary of all labor laws for women, with chronological development, is of particular interest at the present time when modern science is stressing the importance of short hours and good working conditions for women as a means of decreasing fatigue and increasing efficiency.

At a Labor party meeting during the last campaign in England, "Jimmie" Thomas was continually being heckled by a Communist.

"You've sold us," the Communist kept yelling. "You've sold us."

For a long time Mr. Thomas made no reply. "You've sold us!" repeated the Communist, and in an attempt to draw a reply he added:

"If you haven't sold us, explain why you haven't."

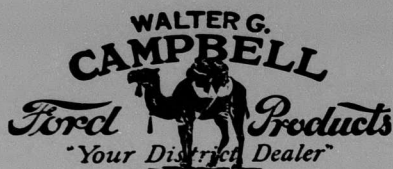
"Because I have not had a bid for you, my lad," replied Mr. Thomas, smoothly, and the heckler subsided.

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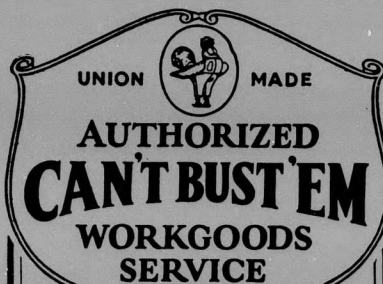
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BY THE WAY.

Most un-Christian was the spirit exhibited by a South Carolina clergyman who declared that "Northern reformers" who seek to reform conditions in Southern textile towns should be lashed at public whipping posts. The reverend's words were a plain indictment of violence against labor organizers and labor organizations. Imagine that kind of talk coming from a man who professes to be devoted to the religion of the gentle Carpenter of Nazareth! It is savage, anarchistic, hate-provoking talk utterly at variance with the true spirit of Christianity. No wonder the Christian church has not the hold on the masses it once had. It is of course unjust to blame an institution for the foolish words and acts of its individual members, but that is what the world often does, and the prestige of the church will not be helped by the outburst of the South Carolina minister.

* * *

Much abuse is being heaped on the United States Senate for its almost endless debate of trivial things and its time-killing tactics in the special session just ended. Granted there has been plenty of foolishness displayed in the Senate (and even its friends admit there is truth in this charge), the fact remains that the upper house is perhaps the freest forum for the discussion of public questions left in the United States. Foolishness does come out of the Senate in large volume but wisdom comes also. One of the worst of the Senate's shortcomings in the special session was its failure to pass the Wheeler resolution for an investigation of labor conditions in the Southern textile industry. Trade unionists believe the Senate should have ordered the investigation, but they are not joining in the hue and cry against the upper house, which with all its faults, is still an agency for expressing the popular will. The aforesaid hue and cry comes from various sources, including those impatient with the cumbersome processes of democracy and selfish interests which yearn for agencies of government more easily controlled and influenced than the Senate and other democratic bodies. Popular legislative bodies are often bungling and more or less inefficient, it is true, but is that any reason why they should be condemned? Only one answer to this question can be given by real Americans.

PHASES OF AGE-LONG STRUGGLE.

The American Federation of Labor annual convention at Toronto considered new phases of the workers' struggle for a better life.

In each period these methods are considered a "menace" that threaten the life of organized labor. The menace is removed, only to have workers confronted by the same problem in another form.

Employers who opposed collective bargaining now talk of the company "union"—the old fight has taken new shapes.

Brutal antagonism has been replaced largely by opiates, such as stock ownership, pensions and other forms of paternalism—the mode of attack has changed, but the objective is the same.

The history of organized labor is a record of these cycles that are inseparable from life.

America's outstanding philosopher declared, three-quarters of a century ago: "Man is constantly standing on a precipice."

To deny this is to say that life is static—that men ignore, rather than challenge, constantly changing conditions.

Organized workers are alert to this inflexible law of life.

Today there are grave problems confronting labor, but this was true in every other time. Workers in each period believe their problems are more difficult than in any other period.

Today workers point to the injunction evil, low wages that can not consume mass output, unemployment because of new production processes, and the discharge of workers 40 and 45 years of age.

These call for a solution, but workers in other times were likewise alarmed when confronted by problems that were as relatively important to them.

We have an advantage over organized workers of other days in that we are acquiring a better insight into social and economic forces that would deny social justice.

The courage and sacrifice of those who have gone before should be an inspiration. We can progress if we have the will to do.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars

But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Our trade union movement typifies determination. If this faculty, backed by intelligence, is continuously applied we have nothing to fear.

We will always be faced by problems. Difficulty is a heritage bequeathed to courageous men and women.

Present-day trade unionists are of the same stuff as those who have gone before. They will not shrink from problems before them.

First Kid—Gee, Jimmy, when I went by your house this morning, I heard somebody swearin' somethin' awful.

Second Kid—Aw, that was my dad. He was late for church and couldn't find his hymn-book.—
Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

On Wednesday, December 11th, the referendum vote will be taken upon two amendments to the constitution of the International Typographical Union, which was submitted to the membership by the Seattle convention. Balloting will be held at union headquarters from 12 noon until 6 p. m., and boxes and ballots will be sent to all chapels of ten or more members and the vote taken in the chapel. Boxes from the chapels will be taken to headquarters and the vote tabulated by a canvassing board appointed by the chairman of the executive committee.

Proposition No. 2 on the official ballot is a proposal to amend Section 3, Article 5, to provide for a 4-year term for all elective offices except auditors. The submission of this proposition is the result of the adoption of a proposition by the laws committee as a substitute for several others, most of which sought to extend the term of office, and some of which placed a limitation as to the number of consecutive terms allowed. The proposal of the laws committee was passed at the convention by the close vote of 114 for and 109 against. . . . Proposition No. 1 is a proposal to amend Section 1, Article 8, of the constitution whereby the salaries of the president and secretary of the International Typographical Union will be increased \$2,500 per annum, and that of the first vice-president \$1,000 per annum. A favorable vote on this proposition would raise the salaries of the president and secretary to \$7,500 per year, and that of the first vice-president to \$5,000 per year. This proposition has been voted upon several times, having in other years failed of adoption by a small margin. It is believed that it is only good business judgment to pay our officers salaries commensurate with the responsibilities of their office.

T. A. Hughes, of the Hughes Press, in a very novel announcement, makes known the arrival in his home on November 18th of Louis Glover Hughes, 6½ pounds, and the eighth child of the family. Baby Louis was born during the University of California Hospital fire, and is growing so rapidly that he has already completed his "first print job," which is an imprint of the baby hand upon the announcement card sent out by his father. The card is quite novel, having on the left a printed message, the outlines of which form a Christmas tree, and on the right the imprint of the baby hand.

Friends of Frank Riegelhuth of the Carlisle chapel, will learn with regret that Mr. Riegelhuth is at present undergoing treatment and is a patient at the San Francisco hospital.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

William Beveridge, the young fellow who makes the monotypes hereabout talk, cluck and sing any old note but a Federal Reserve, has been doing a little sleuthing recently in between high base and leads. A while back he was round about in quest of his prize broom, which Bill keeps well groomed. He said he believed "someone" took it home for the fire, and he didn't hesitate to cast an accusing eye at some people. But last Saturday his brush was "home" again, and Bill thought everything was "all Jake" until the sweeping period, when he found his dirt concentrator had sprouted forth

with a bad case of reversed hairs (not ingrown). The handle was in its usual position, but the whiskers were pointing skyward, probably in anticipation of a little moisture from the much promised rains. Bill still has his eagle eye trained for the vagabond who previously had equipped the well-known brush with casters, more recently "spiked" it to the ground, etc., etc., etc. Some brush, old man. What's next, a trim or a shave? —Contributed.

Had co-operation this week with these notes, for all of which we are thankful. The writer welcomes such co-operation and hopes that the other members of the chapel will help by their participation. This is not a one-man column; it is open to all and we trust that you will assist from time to time. Your assistance will be gladly and thankfully received.—C. C.

Lyle Slocum is a sure enough married man. Tuesday he told a certain collector that he would pay him on Wednesday. Evidently Lyle is getting his wee(a)kly allowance from the Mrs. on Wednesday.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

"Old rags! Old clothes!" is what George Knell should be singing from the hurricane deck of a buckboard behind an old nag. George makes it a duty to clean away discarded overalls, ragged shirts and dirty wearing apparel. Now if he'll also add to these chores that of carting away empty hip-pocket flasks his name will be thrice blessed. The locker room shows a big improvement though.

Why any bozo should write a song and entitle it "He Faw Down and Go Boom" when Samuel (Alphabet) Clarke finds it should be reversed to read "He Go Boom and Faw Down" is one of those minor mysteries. The way Sam found it out was to ram the front end of his buggy into the midsection of another and he heard the boom before the other crate faw down.

Subs, particularly boys new to newspaper angles, are a strain on Vice-Chairman Lou Schmidt's patience. One oozed in recently, interviewed several, then drifted toward Smitty and said: "The foreman told me I can slip up here. Would you mind showing me how?"

That sweet odor reminiscent of decayed fish or the De Haro street incinerator in full blast is not contagious, Chuck Adams assures those bold enough to approach him, first taking precaution to firmly secure the nostril between thumb and index finger; it's merely a remedy to drive away fleas. Whether successful or not with them, it sure has been with printers.

Santa Claus' visit scarcely will be over before work starts on a building for The News on Howard street, near a one-block alley, to which someone has suggested giving the appellation, "Scripps," making the paper's new address Scripps and Howard streets in honor of the concern so titled. Heads of departments have been poring over blue prints

submitted by an eastern newspaper architect, and everything points to snappy action.

He broadcast an intention of going to Arizona and some think Allie Moore really did hop into that dry state just to make his word good, although the wise eggs think Tijuana was calling loudly when he ventured south.

Louis (Ginsberg) Henno grows more mysterious daily. His fellow sheiks tell how "Ginny" now wears his specs in an inside pocket when whizzing the molls over waxy floors at "nickel crawls." Explanations vary as to his motive, if any. Some hold it's a disguise, others that "Ginny's" habit of caressing the hoof of his partner with his Galenkamps has resulted once or twice in her smacking the windows out of his cheaters.

Chairman Milt (Five-Day) Dunning, celebrated author of "Five Days in a Barroom Is Enough," as printed in these columns last week, elected to move nearer the white lights. No longer can he listen to the water lapping the beach, as he did on Lake street, but from 19th avenue he's so close he finds it a pleasure to run down to the shop and collect dues.

Some nights Johnny Branch doesn't get as much sleep as a night-club hostess, what with civic pride impelling him to help the dries and the fire laddies. They do say Johnny, having personally saved plenty of Spring Valley, insisted on turning the hose on another hot blaze, and a hot time was had by all at the fire.

UNION PLANT ABLE TO HANDLE JOB.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The principal argument put forth by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago mail order house, as an excuse for awarding a \$30,000,000 printing contract to R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company was that there was no union shop or group of union shops that city large enough to handle that firm's printing.

John F. Cuneo, operating the printing plant of Sears, Roebuck & Co. as a mere sideline, has been executing the printing for the big mail order house for the last five years. Mr. Cuneo tried to renew the contract, but was turned down in favor of the non-union Donnelley firm.

Mr. Cuneo, who is president of the Cuneo Press, Inc., operating a huge printing plant separate and distinct from the Sears, Roebuck plant, has announced the closing of a contract for printing the Liberty Magazine for a term of years, beginning with the February 1 issue. In dollar volume the contract is one of the largest ever consummated in the industry.

Including the Liberty contract and others recently closed, the corporation now has on its books contracts far in excess of 65 per cent of its present plant capacity for the next five years.

In other words, when Mr. Cuneo lost the Sears, Roebuck & Co. contract he simply went out after other business and got it, and he still has plenty of room for more.

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MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Altogether, the officers' reports to the delegates at the M. T. D. U. convention, Seattle, are a mountain of words, containing no constructive policies whatever. The "burden of their song" is a clumsy attempt to saddle blame upon the executive council of the I. T. U. and certain members of the so-called "outlaw" locals for the M. T. D. U.'s loss of prestige and financial embarrassment. Their contention that affiliation with the M. T. D. U. is necessary to maintain mailer "identity" and the retaining of local "autonomy" won't stand analysis. Since severing relations with the M. T. D. U., Chicago, Boston, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco have, by continuing to pay their I. T. U. per capita direct to the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., strengthened their identity and increased their autonomy as mailer units of the I. T. U. Judging from the past "hit and miss" handling of the finances of the M. T. D. U. alone, were mailers to rely upon that organization for even moral, not to mention financial aid and support, without the prestige of I. T. U. affiliation behind them, they would more than likely soon become potential recruits for another "Coxey's Army." The \$11,000-a-year mailer president is an overhead expense that has just about bankrupted the M. T. D. U. After deducting that sum and "other expenses," what remains to afford the members any benefits? By a peculiar irony of fate, the injunction granted the officers of the M. T. D. U. in the case of the I. T. U., which sought to dissolve the M. T. D. U., also stops the M. T. D. U. officials from any attempt to force the so-called outlaw locals and members back into the M. T. D. U. With bankruptcy on one hand and secession on the other staring them in the face, those misguided officials are now between the "Devil and the deep sea," for advices received from reliable sources state that great unrest prevails in M. T. D. U. strongholds like New York and St. Louis. Opposition against the M. T. D. U. officers is gaining headway in New York, while a big unrest is manifest in St. Louis. In that local John W. White is blamed for the lawsuit fiasco. In an interview, our informant states that Secretary-Treasurer Munroe Roberts stated "the mailer injunction don't mean a d—n thing; it's simply a question of endurance now." Being that Mr. Roberts has long been a disciple of Blackstone and now a full-fledged practitioner at law, his opinion of the status of the injunction case should carry some weight. Pleased to state this is one occasion when we can fully agree with Mr. Roberts' opinion. The sub line is also panicky in the St. Louis local. We are also informed that Milwaukee and St. Louis will vote against the levying of the 25-cent assessment.

Harry Cantar and wife, of Los Angeles No. 9, made a flying visit to this city last week. They are among the latest additions to the newlyweds. We extend congratulations.

From a recent survey made of mailer locals, Chicago leads as making the greatest gains in securing work for members under most favorable working conditions of any locals in the country.



KELLEHER & BROWNE
UNION TAILORS
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Since 1900

Chicago has a 100 per cent Progressive administration. No. 2 will have personal assistance of President Charles P. Howard in their forthcoming scale negotiations.

FACE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, defended labor's non-partisan political policy against the emphasis placed on Labor Party action by the two British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

The three speakers agreed that conditions were different in the two countries. This was referred to in detail by President Green.

"We do not minimize the importance of political action," he said. "We place the same value on political action that our brothers in Great Britain place upon it. Our opinion is the result of experience. We will not adopt a policy simply because it succeeds in another country.

"We have a different problem. It is as far from New York to San Francisco as it is from New York to London. We have 48 States with 48 governments. Fully half of these States are larger than England itself. We have a cosmopolitan population, men speaking all languages, men of different tongues and different nationalities. Then we have our racial questions. These people coming here, and being blended into our American citizenship bring with them all their inherent weaknesses due to national prejudices and national feeling.

"The difficulties are tremendous. It is not possible in this great expanse of country to develop the same party strength and party organization that can be developed in a country as compact as England.

"In Great Britain when an act is passed by Parliament it applies to the people of Great Britain. We must go into the 48 States to secure, for instance, workmen's compensation. Then there is a lack of party spirit. This is being evidenced now in Washington where our national lawmakers are splitting into blocs and groups. There must be a party spirit and a party consciousness before we can proceed along these lines.

"I want our fellow workers from across the sea to understand our situation here. We have a great agricultural country, 3000 miles in length; we have 48 States, more than half of them larger than England, some of them empires in themselves, and then realize the task in attempting to set up an independent political labor party."

President Green called attention to social legislation that has been secured by labor through the non-partisan plan, which he declared was the only possible one under complex conditions that exist only in the United States.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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An Englishman with rather bizarre ideas of dress was visiting at the home of an American, and when he appeared one day at the breakfast table, clad in unusually loud apparel, his host candidly said: "Great Grief! I wouldn't wear that suit to a dog fight."

To which the Briton replied: "But, old top, you didn't tell me you were going to take me to a dog fight."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1929

Soon it will be Christmas. Wage earners who have jobs and fair wages can display the Christmas spirit of love and helpfulness by doing their level best to help in the organization of poorly paid workers in the South and elsewhere. With organization, the poorly paid toilers can win better wages and have a happier Christmas in 1930 than they will have this year or have had in previous years. Help make every December 25th a Merry Christmas for all the wage earners of the United States!

When writing letters to Santa Claus this year, demand that the products from his North Pole factories bear the union label. If he claims to be producing in an "unorganized territory" tell him to come to San Francisco and make purchases for your list. Suits, overcoats, hats, shoes, underwear, ties, socks, garters, suspenders, tobacco products—all staples at Christmas time—can be purchased bearing the label. Also remind both Mr. and Mrs. Claus that weeping over the wrongs at Gastonia and Kenosha and voting for condemnatory resolutions and \$5 donations are tears, votes and money largely wasted if they continue to buy products that may come from factories in those cities, or similar ones in other places, and that the union label is the safest guarantee of a purchase being produced under fair working conditions.

Communities and organizations which seek to stop representatives of the labor movement from voicing their views are riding for a hard fall. The labor movement will not be denied the right to voice its message and attempts to muzzle its spokesmen will result in failure in the long run, even though occasionally temporary victories may be won by lawless foes of labor. Violence, both from mobs and the constituted authorities, inflammatory utterances by newspapers, clergymen and others will not stop the labor movement from carrying its message to the masses. Disraeli, great British statesman, said when he was laughed down in the House of Commons early in his career, "The time is coming when you shall hear me." The time did come when the House of Commons heard him and listened with the greatest respect. Likewise, the time will come when even the bitterest enemy of trade unionism shall hear its spokesmen.

Attorney-General Steps In

In a letter to W. A. Johnstone, president of the State Civil Service Commission, Tuesday, Attorney-General U. S. Webb characterized the policy of placing an old-age limit for Civil Service employees as illogical, unsound and in conflict with human experience.

"It occurs to me that the assumption that at some particular age, expressed in years, a man or woman has passed the age of usefulness or desirability for State's service is arbitrary and unjustified," Webb's letter stated.

"Again, the requirement by Government that men and women at and after that age shall bear the burdens of Government though debarred from all of its opportunities, is inequitable and discriminatory.

"Indeed, it is something of a contradiction that rules should be drawn under Government authority which would indicate that it was the thought of Government that when men and women reach the age at which they are usually making their greatest contribution to Government support and Government security, they should be debarred from entering the public service, if they so desire, though they establish their complete ability to render the most efficient service, solely because they have lived a specified number of years.

"Thousands of men and women far above the age of 50 who, to a large degree are dominating the country's financial, industrial, professional and social life, will hardly agree with the theory upon which this schedule was adopted."

An examination of the several branches of the State's service shows the maximum age limit now fixed by the Civil Service system is 50 years, Webb points out.

"In the legal department your maximum is fixed at 50 years," his letter continues. "Perhaps in this respect your question might be referred to the Chief Justice of the United States, who, at the age of 74, is discharging the duties of that position as efficiently perhaps as such duties ever have been discharged by any predecessor.

"Or it might be referred to Justice Holmes of that court, who at the age of 88, is discharging the duties of the position with that efficiency which has distinguished him during his 25 years of service on that bench. Or you might consult Elihu Root, who, somewhere in the eighties, is recognized as a leader in law, political economy and the science of government.

"Why place a limit of 50 years in the Public Health Department when physicians and surgeons seldom become leaders in their profession until that age is reached or passed?

"In the library service the maximum is given in one grade as 30, another 45, and another 50. I am wondering what difference the age makes, the physical and mental capacity remaining unimpaired and the ability to know and do strengthened, improved and augmented by years of experience.

"Telephone operators are chained by a minimum of 18 years and a maximum of 45. There can be nothing in that service which should prohibit the entry into the service at any age, the person having the mental and physical activity to render efficient service.

"Similar thoughts are suggested by the age limit fixed for other lines of employment in the State's service."

The first State Labor Department to take this matter up seriously, we believe, was Pennsylvania, where a very effective effort was made to induce employers in many lines of industry to voluntarily pledge themselves not to discriminate against the worker beyond the age of 50 years.

It was recognized, of course, that in some few occupations physical conditions made it highly dangerous for the man past 50 to carry on as well as younger men, but general refusal of employment because of age was discouraged as woeful waste and not to the benefit of the employer, the worker or society.

During the past three years the movement has been spreading rapidly and gives promise of resulting in a sharp shift of public opinion in the other direction.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

During the discourse of a brilliant young Southern trade union official in the Washington Conference on Organizing the South, a grizzled veteran of many struggles sat and listened with the closest attention and the most profound sympathy. The Southern leader described conditions of work and wages that were reminiscent of slavery. He told of men and women who live in what are piously called villages, built by textile mill owners, on company owned property, around textile mills. He told of long hours of work for mothers and fathers, of lives of poverty and hopelessness for children. He told of evictions from homes, as these poor abodes are politely called. He ran the gamut of facts—the old, old story of brutal oppression.

* * *

Twenty years ago Santiago Iglesias began protesting against the conditions of his people in Porto Rico. This carpenter, who was also a reader of books, told to all who would listen and to a great many who did not care to listen, the story of his people. He told the old, old story of low wages, long hours, children at toil instead of in school, and of fat profits for great corporations. He was the veteran who sat and listened so intently to the young Southerner. As the Southern story unfolded, Santiago Iglesias said to his neighbor: "That is also the story of Porto Rico. Every fact is the same." So it was. It was the story of Everywhere until men have found out how to have an effective voice in helping to shape their own lives.

* * *

The story was the story of a hundred Southern towns; it was the story of a great many Northern towns, of places in New England and of places in the great Southwest, of coal and iron towns in Pennsylvania and of towns in the West. Where there are no unions, or few unions, the story is about the same, differing only in details and in some degree. The main facts are always the same. And always the story is the same in towns where there are strong unions, with good wages, decent hours and consequently decent homes. The union brings something real into human life. And it brings that Something to the whole community. Human well-being and decency cannot be bottled up!

* * *

As Santiago Iglesias said, "It is the same story everywhere. Towns of freedom are alike in Ohio and Texas. Towns of slavery are alike in the Carolinas and Pennsylvania. The strange thing is that it should take so many persons so long to find out how good unions really are. The strange thing is that any employer anywhere should think that he has the right to tell working people they must not join unions, or to think he ought not deal with unions.

* * *

Whenever an employer fights the union it is a certainty that employer has an unclean, ignorant or base motive. The union idea is so natural, its aims are so productive of general well-being, its contribution to society so great, its basic principles so just, its functions so normal, that to deny them is to go back into the caves of superstition where all is dark and filled with hate. And the idea is the same, wherever it is. Those who hate are alike, the world over. Those who, in their mental caves, fight unions, are alike the world over. So also are good things, high ideals, and human courage.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WIT AT RANDOM

He—You were no spring chicken when I married you.

She—No, I was a little goose.—Progressive Grocer.

"Need any more talent for your motion picture dramas?"

"We might use you. Had any experience at acting without audiences?"

"Acting without audiences is what brought me here."—Stray Stories.

Daughter (to her mother)—I can't marry him, mother; he's an atheist and doesn't believe there's a hell.

Mother—Marry him, dear, and between the both of us we will convince him he's wrong!

Frieda was five years old, and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave.

"If they ask you to dine with them when you arrive," her father said, "you must reply, 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'"

It turned out just as her father had anticipated.

"Come along, Frieda," cried her little friend's father, "you must have a bite with us."

Frieda remembered the advice.

"No, thanks," she replied with dignity, "I have already bitten."

During a grouse hunt two sportsmen were potting the birds from butts situated very close together.

Suddenly a red face showed over the top of one butt and the occupant said: "Curse you, sir, you almost hit my wife just now."

"Did I?" said the man, aghast. "I'm terribly sorry—er—have a shot at mine over there."—Stevens Stone Mill.

He had gone into the library to put the thing up to her father and she was anxiously waiting on the front porch.

"Well," said the suitor when he returned, "he asked me how I was fixed and I told him I had \$3,000 in the bank."

"And what did he say to that?"

"He borrowed it."—Boston Transcript.

"Mother, isn't your hair permanently waved?"

"My dear, what makes you ask such a thing?"

"I've been thinking. Why can't I have my neck permanently washed?"—Muskogee Phoenix.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What trade union owns and operates a summer resort?

A.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It is in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Q.—Is the opinion held among officials of departments of labor that much ill health is caused by improper working conditions?

A.—Yes. For example, John Roach, Deputy Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, recently said that there is no doubt that a large percentage of sickness among workers is due to improper working conditions, exposures to poisonous trade substances, fatigue and sustained effort beyond the strength of the individual. He added that when industry operates carefully so that poisonous substances are handled by trained men; when dusts, gases and fumes are collected at the point of origin, and when workmen in general are given health protection there is no doubt that there is a most favorable effect on the health of working groups.

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Whoa, Blitzen---

We've often wondered what Santa Claus says to his reindeer while driving them across the sky. Probably we'll never know. But we do know that Santa's on the air now over KFRC and we're going to tune in daily.

For from today until Christmas, from 5 to 5:30, each day, except Sunday, he'll be broadcasting from his Air Castle on the fourth floor of The Emporium.

Tune in for this half hour, or bring the kiddies in to see Santa Claus and to watch him broadcast.

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San Francisco

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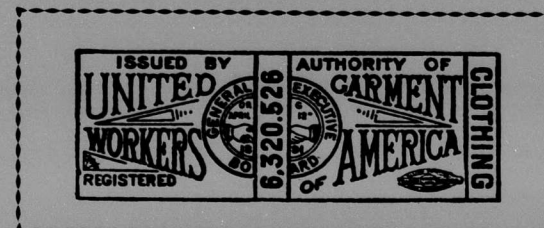
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

She came into the police station with a picture
in her hand.

"My husband has disappeared," she sobbed.
"Here is his picture. I want you to find him."

The inspector looked at the photograph. "Why?"
he asked.—Chicago Tribune.



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The kind visitor to the lunatic asylum watched
the angler patiently fishing with a walking-stick
held over a watering-can.

"How many have you caught?" asked the
stranger, sympathetically. The lunatic regarded
him shrewdly.

"You're the fourth," he said.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Meeting Held November 29th.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Presi-
dent William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meet-
ing approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Pattern Makers' Association,
W. H. Kleinhammer, vice G. A. Mitchell. Dele-
gate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Build-
ing Trades Council. From the American Federa-
tion of Labor relative to the organizing of Textile
Workers, Jewelry Workers and Laundry Workers
and requesting all trade unionists to assist the
above named unions to perfect their organizations.
Also from the American Federation of Labor with
regard to non-union textbooks in the public
schools, and requesting all Central Councils to use
their best efforts to have said textbooks printed
under fair conditions. From Retail Shoe Clerk's
Association, requesting trade unionists and friends
to not patronize any store that keeps open after
6 o'clock in the evenings, Saturday excepted along
Fillmore and Mission streets. From the Allied
Amusement Industries of California with reference
to daylight saving. From the American Federation
of Labor stating that President Green will deliver
an address at Chicago, Ill., which will be broad-
cast over the National Broadcasting Company
system on Wednesday evening, December 4th, at
5 p. m., over KGO and KPO.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Gro-
cery Clerks' Union requesting assistance of the
Labor Council to organize the four stores of J. C.
Hunken, located at 1183 O'Farrel, 1720 Polk, 2947
16th, and 241 Clement streets.

Reports of Unions—Bridge and Structural Iron
Workers reported that the dual organization is
now employing two business agents. Bakery
Drivers reported that the Purity Stores are using
bread from the Torino Bakery, which is non-union.
Brother Kidwell informed the Council that the
circular sent out by the Purity stores containing
statements purported to be made by him are
erroneous and not true; will continue the fight on
Purity stores until they give their patronage to
fair bakeries. Grocery Clerks report all chain
stores are unfair to their organization.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be in-
structed to secure from the American Federation

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of Labor the usual number of copies of proceedings of the Toronto Convention. Motion carried. Receipts, \$113.60. Expenses, \$194.35.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

P. S. The following committee was appointed to act with like committee of the Promotional League and Building Trades Council: Delegates Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, Roe Baker, Daniel C. Murphy, James W. Mullen, William P. Stanton, and John A. O'Connell.

SKILLED LABOR.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics refuses to recognize the term "unskilled labor," according to Charles E. Baldwin, Assistant Commissioner of the bureau.

There is no satisfactory dividing line between a skilled and unskilled worker, said Mr. Baldwin. The bureau lists men by the kind of work they do rather than according to the skill with which they perform their tasks, he said.

"Even a man who works entirely with his hands in a most humble position requires a certain amount of skill to perform his task. Nearly every one can push a wheelbarrow, but it isn't every man who can manage one on a narrow steel beam of a skyscraper under process of construction.

"Farmers are often classed as so-called unskilled laborers, yet there are thousands of persons who could not go about raising a crop.

"Likewise a man who enters an automobile factory to run some sort of machine can not operate it as successfully as one with experience. A ditch digger requires a certain amount of skill at his work and so does a section hand.

"In some industries in this country a man would be considered unskilled who performed a certain task, while in another industry, doing exactly the same work, he would be called a skilled worker."

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Embassy Theatre.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MArket 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2nd Thursday at Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 41—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1104 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Bldg., Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 6354 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead, Pier 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 868, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James W. Fitzgerald of the varnishers and polishers, Blanche Adam of the waitresses, Robert F. Petry of the elevator constructors, Joseph M. Silver of the letter carriers, William E. Noble of the carpet mechanics.

William A. Kleinhammer has succeeded G. A. Mitchell as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Patternmakers' Union. While a delegate for many years previously Kleinhammer has been out for a couple of years because his business has been such that it was not possible for him to attend the weekly sessions of the Council.

The following committee has been named by the Labor Council to co-operate with the Trade Union Promotional League and the Building Trades Council in promoting the demand for the union label, card and button: Michael Casey, Paul Scharrenberg, Roe H. Baker, Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, William P. Stanton and James W. Mullen.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has requested the assistance of the Labor Council in organizing the four stores of J. C. Hunken, mostly located in labor districts.

The "Super Maid" brand of kitchen utensils has been placed on the unfair list by the Metal Polishers' International Union. The women trade unionists and members of the Women's Auxiliaries should remember this when they go to purchase goods of this kind.

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THE "UNION" STORE

Because of its nearness to the proposed Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, Nevada, is flooded with job seekers who hope that the project will soon be started. The unemployed quickly discover that the work has not started and there is no prospect for such action, despite contrary reports.

The Committee on Cost of Medical Care announces that 36,000,000 wage earners lose at least 250,000,000 work days per year because of illness. Men are reported sick, on the average, once a year; women and children more often. Twenty-four million children lose 70,000,000 school days a year because of illness. These figures were found in a national survey. Cities have too many physicians while smaller towns and rural districts have too few. Secretary of the Interior Wilbur told a group of medical authorities at a meeting in Washington, D. C., of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care.

Plans for the organization of 4000 colored dressmakers, as part of the preparations now under way for a general strike of 45,000 dressmakers in New York City, were made recently at a conference of officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and representatives of civic organizations in New York.

INDIVIDUALS DON'T COUNT.

Organized labor should ignore the two or three churchmen and church organizations in the South that have lined up with mill owners. Such actions are contrary to every declaration by recognized spokesmen of every denomination in this country. "Black sheep" are not uncommon, and no organization should be judged by the actions of an individual. Organized labor's campaign in the South is being supported by clergymen and churchmen in that section, as well as in every other section. The exception but emphasizes the general rule.

It has been nearly twenty-five years since Lawrence had a Mayor who smoked. Mayor Selig never smokes, Ex-Mayor Geo. R. Gould never smokes, Dr. N. Simmons never smoked when living.—Lawrence (Kas.) Journal-World.

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We don't know; but we suppose that when a minister starts discussing the modern trend in styles he takes his text from Revelations.—Life.

Of course, Rev. 12:1.—"A woman clothed with the sun."

What better scriptural authority for the "suntan back"?—The Churchman.

May be purchased on terms as low as \$1.00 a week

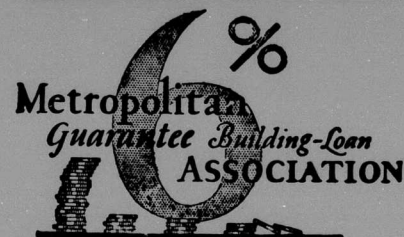


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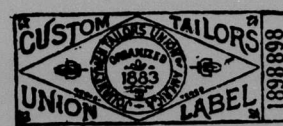
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